JE MAINTIENDRAI

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XI. ZATURDAG den 11den JANUARY, 1823. N. 2.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Voor de Curaçaosche Courant.

MYN HEER DE UITGEVER!

Daar ik met de laatste gelegenheid uit het Moederland van eenen vriend myner jeugd, dewelke zich in de Middellandsche Zee in 's Lands dienst bevindt, eene daadzaak vernomen heb, die ten hoogsten de publieke kennis verdient, zoo neem ik de vryheid UED. te verzoeken dezelve in UED. eerste Weekblad te willen plaatsen.— Te meer ben ik tot dezen stap overgegaan dewyl ik ten aanzien van den bestaanden oorlog tusschen de Grieken en Turken dikwyls verhalen van minderen aard dan deze in uwe Weekblad geplaats heb gezien en dus vertrouw ik, dat UED. niet zal aarzelen om mede te werken ten einde ook deze heldendaad, zoo veel mogelyk, aan de vergetelheid te ontrukken. Myn vriend schryft aldus "van de Grieken en Turken kan ik U weinig nieuws melden (namelyk officieel) dewyl de Courenten elkander gedurig tegen spreken, het zekerst berigt daaromtrent echter is, dat het Algerynsch eskader van den Grooten Heer, onlangs in de Archipel, door de Grieken geheel verslagen is. By deze gelegenheid heeft men de oloude Grieksche dapperheid in het volgend geval ten hoogsten zien uitblinken. De Grieksche admiraal na over de Algerynen de overwinning behaald te hebben, zond de onder zyne orders staande schepen naar onderscheidene eilanden van den Archipel om van hunne bekomene schade te herstellen en bleef zelfs op een brik. Toen werd hy door drie Turksche brikken overvallen en na een van dezelve in de grond geschoten te hebben, zag hy wel dat hy voor de overmagt zoude moeten zwichten. Dan zyne heldenmoed was te groot om zich in de handen zyner vyanden overtegeven, hy bedacht zich niet lang meer stak het vuur in het kruid en liet zich dus in de lucht vliegen, waardoor hy nog by zynen dood zyne tegenparty schade aandeed, dewyl de twee voorzeide vyandelyke brikken mede by deze gelegenheid in de lucht sprongen; het is jammer dat de naam van dien held niet bekend is." Tot dus ver; elk gevoelig hart zal in deze daad met aandoening den heldenmoed van onzen dapperen Vaderlandschen Zeeheld *claassens* herleefd zien en den vurigen wensch koesteren, dat ook de naam van dien braven Griekschen opperhoofd tot eene eeuwige gedachtenis aan het menschdom bekend worde.

Ik blyf met achting
Myn Heer!

Uw. Dw. Dienaar,
C. G.

ARTICULO COMUNICADO.

SEÑOR REDACTOR.

Sirvase V. insertar en su periodico el siguiente articulo, por convenir á mi honor y á la destruccion del equivocado y ofensivo concepto que algunos de los llamados buenos Colombianos, residentes ahora en Curazao, han formado de mi conducta y opinion.

Habiendo formado un concepto sospechoso de mi conducta algunos individuos que se dicen adictos al gobierno de Colombia, al verme en esta ysla, sin tener un verdadero conocimiento del motivo de mi direccion á ella, me és indispensable, en favor de mi delicadeza, hacer unas ligeras reflexiones sobre el particular, para di- [illegible] no obstante que conozco y á ninguno hombre cuerdo se le ocultará, que la mejor y mas propia satisfacion que yo debo dar sobre esta materia, és el silencio y el desprecio.

Es constante la retirada que el señor coronel Torrellas, por motivos que no alcanzo, verificó el 6 del proximo pasado á las 3 ó 4 de la mañana, del punto de la sierra de Coro, á donde se habia atrincherado, dejando á discrecion del enemigo varias partidas avanzadas que cubrian la entrada de los reductos, por el hecho de no avisarles su determinacion, ó al menos, no recibir aquellas el aviso para incorporarse al cuerpo principal y seguir su misma ruta.

Yo tuve entonces la desgracia de ser comandante de una avanzada, colocada á muy corta distancia del teniente Juan A. Camejo que lo era asimismo de otra, y el que en todo ha seguido la misma suerte que yo; y habiendonos encontrado cercados al amanecer del mismo dia por el general Morales con sus tropas, no nos quedó otro recurso que rendir las armas y exigirle la observancia de la regularizacion de la guerra. Desde aquel acto no notamos otra cosa en el general Morales, hacia nosotros, que una consideracion extraordinaria.

Al momento de haber rendido las armas nos ofreció la alternativa de quedar prisioneros, ó tomar pasaporte, si lo queriamos, para pasar á nuestras filas, y réclamar ante nuestros gefes (son sus palabras) contra el coronel Torrelles el abandono á que nos habia entregado; el que admitimos gustosos por salir de la primera condicion, dandole por ello los agradecimientos correspondientes á una generosidad que no esperabamos.

Ahora, como en los corazones de los Colombianos está muy inveterada la conducta cruel é inhumana del general Morales, y que esta consuetudinaria creencia les embarga á muchos el discernimiento para clasificar prudentemente las innumerables circumstancias diversas que pueden ocurrir, és que juzgan escandalosa y por otras vias increible la filantropia que ha usado con nosotros, siendo esta, á lo que creo, la causa de la sospecha.

Si esta sospecha consiste en que yo haya incurrido con el general Morales en el pacto de la execucion de un hecho proditorio, considerense desde luego mis conocimientos mi talento, mi graduacion, mi influencia, todo, (prescindiendo aqui del honor y del deber) y se verá que me hacen impotente en todo sentido para encargarseme, admitir, ni cumplir una empresa tan ardua y delicada. Y aun suponiendome por un instante en aptitud de llevar al cabo un designio tan inicuo y detestable, y que al propio tiempo me olvidase de mis sagradas y religiosas obligaciones ¿que exito podia tener cuando desde ahora se sospecha en Curazao, y no dudo llegue la noticia antes que yo al lugar donde pudiera verificarse?

Haber aceptado la oferta del general Morales y el buen trato que me dispensó desde que fui su prisionero, y que extendió hasta incorpórarme en mi gobierno, no és un motivo para que se me caracterize de sospechoso, pues no podia ni debia hacer otra cosa, porque no era posible despreciar, sin atraer su encono y desagrado, las cartas de récomendacion que quiso darme generosamente para sus comisionados de Aruba y Curazao. Lo primero porque era ofender altamente á un vencedor que sobre darme salvo conducto y eximirme de la clase de prisionero, me proporcionaba los auxilios necesarios para conservar la existéncia, como destituido por entonces de todo recurso; y lo segundo, porque sin éstos auxilios quizá habiera ya perecido á vista de muchos de los buenos Colombianos de Curazao.

La sospecha toda se reduce á desconfiar de mi conducta y á reputarme nada menos que como un traidor de mi Patria, segun me lo ha dado á entender un sugeto que por las qualidades que se preconizan en él, se tiene por verdadero Colombiano. ¿Y que concepto podrá formarse de unos hombres que por un rasgo de apariencia ó por una vero-similitud ignorante y maliciosamente interpretada zahieren tan indigna y descaradamente el buen credito y sentada reputacion de un oficial que en sus cortos servicios ha dado á su patria, con su constáncia pruebas suficientes de ser un hijo digno de este titulo?

Hasta el año de 20. vivi en el gobierno Español, porque estaba bajo la patria potestad y por que mi padre lo era por origen y por opinion; y aunque siempre he sido inclinado á la Milicia, desde que pude tomar las armas y tuve uso de razon, sofoqué aquel deseo por no cometer el horroroso parricidio, y me propuse esperar la oportunidad de satisfacer mi inclinacion con la obligacion de ayudar á mi patria contra sus opresores; porque quando fui capaz de conocer mi deber, procuré informarme del fundamento de Colombia, y sus legitimos derechos, y la justicia de su causa prevalecieron al momento en mi corazon, á los consejos contrarios de un padre severo y virtuoso repetidos y procurados inculcar en el espacio de muchos anos.

Asi: en medio de mi mayor violencia por reprimir mis ardientes deseos, llegaron los momentos felices en que el General Bermudes sé aproximase á la Capital de Caracas (donde yo residia) subseqüentemente al rompimiento del armisticio; y entonces á pesar de las encarecidas instancias de mi padre para que le siguiese en la emigracion que emprendió hácia el Exercito Español, no me fué posible desentender de la resolucion que habia tomado, como apoyada sobre la firme columna de la justicia y la razon; y ocupada què fué Caracas por dicho general, tuve la gloria de tomar las armas en defensa de mi patria.

Desde aquella epoca se me ha visto constantemente en la campaña, siendo uno de tantos soldados que á costa de su vida, conservan la quietud, la persona y los intereses de muchos de los que quizá ahora pretenden deprimir mi conducta.

No crean, pues, estos Colombianos que su mordacidad y charlataneria pueden desacreditarme, ni que por este temor doy esta satisfacion. Sepan que no soy semi-Colombiano ó Colombiano por inclinacion: que lo soy por obligacion y por derecho; y que quisiera saber explicarme ahora como deseo para hacerles concebir el arrepentimiento que merece su irreflexion y debilidad.

Yo no puedo menos que confesar ingenuamente que el general Morales con migo y Camejo en esta ocacion se ha manifestado humano y generoso, prescindiendo de la conducta general que haya observado y observa.

Si á pesar de todo lo referido, los SS. Colombianos de Curazao que han discurrido tan heroicamente de mi conducta, no quedaren convencidos, y quisieren aun satisfacerse mejor, ya que manifiestan tanto zelo, ocurran á mi alojamiento y les mostraré el pasaporte que me dió el general Morales: un oficio de este para el general Páez qué trata sobre el asunto. y copia de las cartas de recomendacion, que todo me és muy satisfactorio; diciendole de paso á esos mismos SS que segun la derision que aparentan, su exáltacion é interés, los considero muy utiles en Colombia para contribuir á su felicidad con su exemplo, sus luces, sus intereses, ó con un fusil en el hombro, cuyos servicios no podran prestar con tanto provecho en Curazao.

Curazao Enero 10. de 1823.

PEDRO CARUJO.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 10den January 1823.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalficeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 10den January 1823.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPINGEN.

INGEVOLGE autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandsche Leeuw, Schout by Nacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van dit en onderhoorige Eilanden, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Zal door my ondergeteekende op Publieke Veiling doen verkopen ongeveer Vier Duizend Ponden Brazilie Hout. Die daarin gading hebben komen op aanstaande Maandag den 13den dezer, om tien uren binnen het Hoofd Fortres Amsterdam.

De Raad Contrarolleur der Financien,

NUBOER.

Den 10den January 1823.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het Publiek geen krediet te verleenen aan de Equipage van de Amerikaansche brik Cannon, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

BATES, Kapitein.

Den 10den January 1823.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het Publiek geen krediet te verleenen aan de Equipage van de Amerikaansche brik Fame, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

BOSS, Kapitein.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatst

INGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

4.	golet	Madel, Marnel,	St. Bartholomeus
6.	——	La Carmen, Palet,	Coro
7.	——	Twee Vrienden, Bartheloto,	St. Domingo
	——	Anna Isabelle, Campbell,	St Thomas
	——	Perla, Fraginal,	Maracaybo
8.	——	Tartar, Brown,	New York
	brik	Fame, Boss,	dito

UITGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

4.	golet	La Liberaal, Garcias,	Zee
	——	Josaphine, Zami,	Hayti
6.	bark	De Hoop Fruites,	St. Thomas
	golet	Maria, Aubin,	dito
	——	Clarita, Sardo,	St. Jago de Cuba
7.	——	Carmen, Salas,	Coro
	——	La Carmen, Palet,	dito
	bark	De Hoop, Dermier,	Aruba
8.	brik	Matteawen, Coffin,	New York
	golet	Commerce, Stutson,	Boston
9.	bark	Ellen, Jansen,	St. Eustatius.
	brik	Anna, Elizabeth, Hamilton,	N. York
	golet	Adm. van der Kapellen, Rusman,	St. Domingo

Der V. S. fregat de Kongres, kapt. Biddle, vertrok Zondag naar zee, en kruist sedert vóór de haven, wachtende op zyn anker, hetwelk toen het onder zeil ging opwindde, en verpligt was het kabel te kappen, om het op strand loopen te verhoeden; dit was het eenigste anker dat na de storm van La Guayra nog aan boord bleef, hetzelve is nu weder gevonden.

Een vaartuig van Maracaybo heeft ons nieuwspapieren van die plaats tot den 18den en brieven tot den 24sten ll. gebragt. De eerste behelzen een officieel verhaal, der bezitneming van de provintie van Coro, door de troepen van generaal Morales, hetwelk in het hoofdzakelyke hetzelfde is, als het berigt, het geen wy onlangs van die gebeurtenis uit eenen brief van Coro alhier door de Spaansche emigranten ontvangen, medegedeeld hebben.

Den 11den December kwam generaal Morales van Coro te Maracaybo aan, en volgens byzondere brieven, trok hy op den 21sten weder met 2000 man op, om generaal Clemente en Urdanetta die in Truxillo waren te bevegten. De brief zegt nog "er kan geen twyfel van den uitslag overblyven; nooit zag ik troepen in beter order en met meer moed te scheep gaan Een garnisoen van 1000 man is terug gelaten om de plaats te verdedigen."

Een vaartuig hetwelke tusschen Zaturdag nacht en Zondag morgen van Coro alhier aankwam, en die plaats op den 3den verlaten had, brengt de tyding, dat de gouverneur van Coro daags voor zyn vertrek, officieele berigten ontvangen had, van eene overwinning door de Spanjaarden over de Columbianen behaald, in hetwelk zy 900 gevangenen kregen, en even zoo veel dooden, en gewonden. De kapitein van het vaartuig die het boven gemelde nieuws bragt, zegt, dat de gouverneur die tyd te zeer bezig was om bevelen tot vreugde bedryven, wegens die gebeurtenis te geven, en by, de kapitein, verlangend zynde naar zee te gaan, zoo konde hy geen afschrift van de officieele depechen bekomen; noch konde hy zich de naam der plaats herinneren waar het gevegt voorgevallen was; maar hy heeft de nauwkeurigheid van zyn berigt bezworen. Het bovenstaande vergelykende met een berigt, aangebragt door de schoener Perla, van de Bar van Maracaybo, behelzende dat, in den nacht van den 25sten December, de kommandant van het Fort San Carlos eene depeche ontvangen had, waarin hy onderrigt werd, dat generaal Morales eene overwinning over generaal Clemente en Urdanetta behaald had, en dat hy vele gevangenen gemaakt had, dan zoude het berigt van Coro wel eenig geloof verdienen, maar wy kunnen niet vertrouwen in zulke laffe verhalen stellen, echter zulks alleen pligtmatig aanhalen.

De omstandigheid dat de Spaansche oorlogs brik de Herkules verleden Zondag met vlaggen versierd was, op het ontvangen der tyding van Coro, wegens de behaalde overwinning, heeft gelegenheid tot schimpachtige aanmerkingen gegeven, om reden de vreugde betouning geschied was vóór den ontvangst van eenige geloofwaardige berigten, die aanleiding daartoe konden geven. Laten wy echter niet te voorbarig zyn, om de genen te veroordeelen die zich by die gelegenheid verheugden. Het berigt, zoo als het is, is nog niet tegen gesproken, zoo dit geschied, zullen wy hartelyk met hen lagchen.

De Columbiaansche brik Margaritefie, kapitein D'autant, van Margarita, brengt berigten, dat generaal Bermudes van generaal Bolivar bevel ontvangen had, om het opperbevelhebberschap over al de troepen van Caracas te nemen, en dat hy van Cumana met alle troepen onder zyn beschik zoude vertrekken. Generaal Bolivar heeft in zyne depeches aangehaald, dat hy Mompox verlaten had, en dat hy van Magdalena af naar St. Martha, in Bongos, met eene groote menigte troepen zoude gaan.

Het volgende is eene lyst der vaartuigen die den laatsten storm te La Guayra geloopen hebben:—

Twee Fransche brikken liepen op strand.

De brik Agnes, Smith, New York, dito.

De schoener Cherub, Pierce, dito dito.

De schoener Endymion, Hathaway, dito dito.

De schoener Dauntless, Buckley, Baltimore, liep op strand, en verloor haar kok.

De schoener La Reina Hart, Philadelphia, liep op strand, en verging met man en muis.

De schoener West India, Philips, Philadelphia, liep op strand, en de kapt. verloor zyn zoon.

Eene prys brik, liep op strand, verloor 2 man.

De brik Columbia, Dinsey, St. Thomas, op strand.

Eene prys schip Caravan, Providence op strand.

Het schip Leander, van Londen, op strand.

Twee Columbiaansche schoeners gingen voor hun ankers naar den grond, al het volk verging.

De schoener Sarah, Harris, Boston, verging

De Engelsche brik Finch, op strand, de kapitein en stuurman omgekomen.

De schoener Veilas, van St. Thomas, liep op strand.

Men veronderstelt, dat in het geheel omtrent 40 personen omgekomen waren.

Eene boot van der V. S. fregat de Kongres, sloeg om en verloor drie man, toen zy een vaartuig dat in nood was ter hulpe snelden.

Het Fransche oorlogs korvet, L'Egerie, kwam gisteren namiddag van Martinique, laatst Puerto Cabello alhier aan. L'Egerie liep de Lagoen binnen, alwaar hetzelve ten anker komende, een saluut deed, dat behoorlyk beantwoord werd. Met de aankomst van dit vaartuig hebben wy geene tyding vernomen.

Uittreksel van eenen brief, gedagteekend Porto Rico, den 25sten December.

"Den 14den dezer kwam alhier aan van Carthagena (in Spanje) eene Spaansche oorlogs korvet, met 30 dagen reis, met depeches van het gouvernement, en zynde ter dispositie van hetzelve. De berigten door dit vaartuig ontvangen, melden dat Catalonien thans bevredigd is, ten gevolge van een gevegt dat er heeft plaats gehad tusschen den generaal Mina en het opperhoofd der Insurgenten Eroles, in dewelke de opstandelingen verloren 1500 dooden, 800 gevangenen en vele gekwetsten, waarvan het overschot naar Frankryk vlugtte; aan onze zyde hebben wy aan dooden en gekwetsten 800 man verloren. Het Spaansche gouvernement heeft eene geldleening gedaan van vyftien millioenen pattienjes van de Fransche kapitalisten, van deze som zyn tien millioenen bestemd ter uitrusting van oorlogs vaartuigen.

"Te Barcelona heeft men reeds 600 mariniers aangeworven, en men rekent dat men door geheel Spanje een getal van 12000 zeelieden zal kunnen ligten.

"Te Ferrol is een fregat van 50 stukken, van stapel geloopen, genaamd de Iberia; dit vaartuig zal benevens anderen ten spoedigste uitgerust worden, ten einde onze zeemagt te Puerto Cabello te versterken, waartoe ook de nieuw aangekomene korvet bestemd is.

"Er zullen insgelyks ten spoedigste vertrekken naar Lima twee linie schepen en vier fregatten, ten einde het gezag van Spanje in die zeeën te herstellen."

De brik de Fame, Boss, kwam alhier op Woensdag namiddag met 16 dagen reis van New York aan, met dewelke wy onze gewoonlyke nieuwspapieren tot den 13den ll. ontvingen. Het volgende zyn uittreksels.

NEW YORK, 16DEN DEC.

Men berigtte dat de akte, gebiedende het versterken der zeemagt ter vernieling van zeeroovery was hernieuwd, voor de derde maal gelezen en doorgegaan zonder verdeeling van gevoelen of tegenspraak en aan den senaat op den zelfden dag ter overzigt gezonden.

Brand in Porto Rico.—Op den 20sten October werden er te Augadilla, P. R. 24 gebouwen, benevens verscheidene kleine huizen, die als plaisier huizen en pakhuizen gebruikt werden, door het vuur vernield. Vele welgezetene familien zyn tot armoede gebragt; en het wordt berigt dat de booswigt die het vuur aangelegd heeft opgevat is.

Met een vaartuig te Charleston van St. Jan, (P. R.) zyn berigten ontvangen, dat een konings paket van Cadix naar de Havana bestemd, by Porto Rico door eene Columbiaansche oorlogs brik genomen is. De kapitein en verscheidene van het volk zyn vermoord, en de overigen zyn te St. Jan aangekomen. Het paket dat met nog 10 vaartuigen uit Cadix onder het geleide van een Spaansch fregat, naar Vera Cruz bestemd zeilde, verliet het konvooi by St. Jan. Het fregat was geladen met krygsbehoeftens en troepen, bestemd tot onderstand van het fort St. Jan de Ulloa, in Vera Cruz. Er zyn sedert eenigen tyd geene Amerikaansche vaartuigen, door zeeroovers, noch van Cuba, noch van Porto Rico genomen.

Uit den National Intelligencer, 13den Dec.

Gisteren werd Don Jose Manuel Zozaya, aan den President der Vereenigde Staten, door den secretaris van staat, als buitengewoon gezant en minister plenipotentiaire van Mexico voorgesteld. Hy werd vergezeld door den kolonel Don Jose Anastasio Torreos, secretaris van het gezantschap, die ook door den secretaris van staat aan den President voorgesteld werd.

VEREENIGDE STATEN.

UITTREKSEL VAN DE BOODSCHAP DES PRESIDENTS.

De afgedane zaken zyn van beter gevolg geweest, dan men vóór de vergadering van het laatste kongres gedacht had.

De ontvangsten in de schatkist van het eerste drie vierde gedeelte van het jaar, bedragen meer dan de som van veertien millioenen zeven hondert vyf en veertig duizend pattienjes. De betalingen die de schatkist in dat zelfde tydvak gedaan heeft, beloopen op twaalf millioenen twee hondert zeven en negentig duizend pattienjes; latende op den 30sten Sept. ll. nog in de schatkist, (mede gerekend een millioene en hondert acht en zestig duizend vyf hondert twee en negentig pattienjes en vier en twintig cents, die op den 1sten January ll. in de schatkist waren,) eene som van meer dan vier millioenen een hondert acht en twingtig duizend pattienjes.

Buiten de afbetaling aller vorderingen voor den loopenden dienst van het jaar, insluitende de interessen en afbetaling der publieke schuld, de 6 per cent. van het kapitaal van het jaar 1796, bedragende 80.000 pattienjes. Het wordt geschat, dat, na het bestryden der kosten voor het loopende vierendeel 'sjaars, en de afbetaling der twee millioenen 6 per cent. fondsen van 1820, op den 1sten January aanstaande, eene som in de schatkist blyft van omtrent drie millioenen pattienjes. Men rekent het, dat alle de in en uitgaande regten, die van den 1sten January tot den 30sten September ll. ingekomen zyn, de som van negen millioenen te boven gaan; en dat het bedrag van het geheele jaar niet minder dan drie en twigtig millioenen zal zyn.

Men heeft het noodig geoordeeld, om voor de bescherming van onzen handel, het gewoonlyke eskader in de Middellandsche en Stille zee, en langs de Atlantische kust te onderhouden, de kruizers van de laatste zullen zich tot in de West Indien verspreiden, alwaar de roovery, die aldaar een stelzel geworden is, den handel aller natien belemmert die met ons handelen.—Ook wordt er een kruizer aan de kust van Africa onderhouden, om als het jaargety het toelaat den slaven handel te wederstaan; en de bevelhebbers der oorlogschepen hebben last gekregen, om onze eigene vaartuigen, als zy hen in dien handel gebezigd vinden, aantehouden en binnen te brengen ten einde gestraft te worden.

De zeeroovery is in de West Indien iets nieuws, dit kan de oorzaak verklaren, waarom de overige mogendheden zich daar niet tegen verbonden hebben. Uit de bekend gemaakte dokumenten zal men zien, dat de pogingen die de Vereenigde Staten gedaan hebben om dezelve te vernielen van zeer goed gevolg waren. De mildadige voorzorg der akte, door dewelke de bescherming zich ook op den handel van andere natien uitstrekt, kan niet missen door hen in behoorlyke waarde gesteld te worden.

Men voedde eene groote hoop dat de vrede lang vóór dezen tusschen Spanje en de onafhankelyke gouvernementen ten zuiden van de Vereenigde Staten zoude gesloten zyn. Lange ondervinding hebben het regt bewezen, hetwelk deze gouvernementen hebben, om de onafhankelykheid te handhaven die zy verklaard hebben, vermoedt men, dat de overwegingen die de Vereenigde Staten tot de erkenning overhaalde, hetzelfde gewigt op andere mogendheden zoude hebben, en dat Spanje zelve overgaande tot die grootmoedige gevoelens waarvan hare geschiedenis zoo vele voorbeelden heeft, op dien grond eenen zoo vruchteloozen, en tergelyke tyd zoo verwoestenden stryd zoude geëindigd hebben. Wy vleyen ons nog met de hope dat dezen uitslag niet verre meer verwyderd is.

Onze onzydigheid stand houdende, en ieder der partyen, zoo lang de oorlog duurt hetzelfde regt latende genieten, is het de pligt der Vereenigde Staten, wederzydsch met dezelfde gestrengheid, de getrouwe inachtneming onzer regten, volgens de wel bekende wet der natien te vorderen. Van ieder derzelven wordt daarom dezelve medewerking verwacht in de ten

onder brenging der zeerooveryen welke sedert dezen oorlog vermeerderd is; en van de blokade der uitgestrekte kusten aan beide zeeën, die, in het oog houdende de geringe magt die gebezigd is, om dezelve staande te houden, niet den geringsten grond hebben om daarop te bestaan.

In Spanje en Portugal heeft men eene groote poging gedaan om den toestand des volks te verbeteren, en het moet zeer vertroostende voor alle weldenkende gemoederen zyn, om te zien met welke buitengewone bedaardheid dezelve uitgevoerd is. Dat dit het geluk van beider volken moge bevorderen, is de warmste wensch van het geheele volk, voor welks gevoelen wy ons borg stellen. Wat ook de gevoelens en gedachten zyn mogen, die ieder individu onder ons gouvernement regt heeft te voeden en uit te drukken, is het des niet te min eene geheiligde grondstelling zoo wel voor het gouvernement als voor het volk, dat het lot van ieder onafhankelyke natie, aangaande zulke verbeteringen, van regtswege aan hen behoort, en by uitsluiting aan hen zelven moeten overgelaten worden.

Wanneer wy zien dat een binnenlandsche oorlog van de woeste zoort, van de golf van Venetiën tot aan de Zwarte Zee woedt, dat sterke voorteekens in andere gedeelten der wereld zich vertonen, voortvloeyende uit oorzaken welke zoo dezelven uitbreken, algemeen zoude worden, en van lange duur zyn; dat de oorlog steeds aanhoudt tusschen Spanje en de onafhankelyke gouvernementen, hare gewezene provintiën in deze hemelstreek; dat Portugal en Braziliën tevens gedreigd worden, ingevolge den aanslag van de laatste om zich van de eerste afte scheuren; en dat een stelsel van zeeroovery gehandhaafd wordt in de naburige zeeën, welke groote waakzaamheid en besluit vereischt wordt om dezelve tegen te gaan, vereisschen naar myn inzien, nieuwe kracht ter handhaving van het gedrag dat wy thans houden, en alle onze maatregels ter verdediging met alle gestrengheid voort te zetten.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 3den December 1822.

The United States frigate Congress, captain Biddle, went to sea on Saturday, and has been standing off and on ever since, waiting for her anchor, the only one she had left after the gale at La Guayra, which she dragged while getting under way in the Lagoon, when the cable was obliged to be cut to prevent her going ashore. The end of the cable has been found, and the anchor recovered.

An arrival from Maracaybo has brought us a file of the papers of that place to the 15th and letters to the 24th ult. The former contain the official account of the occupation of the province of Coro by the troops of general Morales, which, in substance, is the same as the account we lately gave of that occurrence from the letter received here, from Coro, by the Spanish emigrants.

General Morales arrived at Maracaybo, from Coro on the 11th December; and, according to a private letter, he marched again on the 21st, with 2000 men, to attack generals Clemente and Urdanetta, who were in Truxillo. The letter adds—"There can be no doubt of the result. I never saw troops embark in better order and higher spirits. A garrison of 1000 men is left to defend this place."

An arrival between Saturday night and Sunday morning, from Coro, which left there on the 3d, brings accounts of official intelligence having been received by the governor of that place the day of her sailing, of a victory having been gained by the Spaniards over the Columbian forces, in which they took 900 prisoners, and killed and wounded an equal number. The captain of the vessel who brought the above intelligence says, that the governor at the time was much taken up in giving orders for rejoicings, on the occasion; and he, the captain, being anxious to put to sea, could not obtain a copy of the official despatch, nor can he recollect the name of the place where the battle was fought; but he has sworn to the correctness of his statement.—Coupling the above with a report brought by the schooner Perle, from the Bar of Maracaybo—stating, that on the night of the 28th December, the commandant of the castle of San Carlos received a despatch, informing him that general Morales had obtained a victory over generals Clemente and Urdanetta, and that he had taken many prisoners, the account from Coro would appear to receive some degree of credit; we cannot, however, put any confidence in the truth of such loose statements, but merely notice them in the way of our professional duty.

The circumstance of the Spanish brig of war Hercules having been decorated with flags last Sunday on receipt of the news from Coro of the reported victory, has given rise to some sarcastic remarks on account of this demonstration of joy having been made previous to the receipt of any authentic document to justify the act. Let us not, however, be too premature in condemning those who exulted on the occasion—the account, such as it is, has not yet been contradicted—when that is done, we shall heartily join in the laugh.

The Columbian brigantine, Margariteño, capt. D'outant, from Margarita, brings accounts that general Bermudes had received orders from general Bolivar, to take the command in chief of all the forces in Caracas; and that he was to depart from Cumana with all his disposable troops. General Bolivar had intimated, in his despatch to general Bermuda, that he had left Mompox, and was to descend the Magdelena to St. Martha, in bongos, with a large body of men.

The following is a list of vessels which suffered in the late gale at La Guayra:—

Two French brigs, names unknown, ashore.
Brig Agnes, Smith New York, do.
Schr. Cherub, Pierce, do. on shore.
Schr. Endymion, Hathaway, do. on shore.
Schr Dauntless, Buckley, Baltimore, on shore, lost her cook.
Schr. La Reina, Hart, Philadelphia, on shore, all hands lost.
Schr. West India, Philips, do. on shore, the capt. lost his son.
Prize brig, on shore, lost two men.
Brig Columbia, Dinsey, St. Thomas, on shore.
Prize ship Caravan, Providence, on shore.
Ship Leader, from London, on shore.
Two Colombian schooners foundered at their anchors, all hands lost.
Schr. Sarah, Harris, Boston, lost.
English brig Finch, on shore, capt. and mate killed.
Schr. Veilas, St. Thomas, on shore.

It is supposed about 40 men, in all perished.

A boat belonging to the U. S frigate Congress, while assisting a vessel in distress, upset, and lost three men.

The French sloop of war L'Egerie, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Martinique, last Puerto Cabello. The L'Egerie proceeded into the Lagoon, where, after coming to anchor, she saluted, which was duly returned. We have not learnt any news by this arrival.

Extract of a letter, dated Porto Rico, December 25, 1822.

"On the 14th inst. a Spanish sloop of war, arrived here, 30 days from Carthagena (Spain) with despatches for this government. The accounts brought by this vessel, state that Catalonia is tranquilized, the consequence of a battle fought between general Mina and the chief of the insurgents Eroles, in which the latter lost 1500 killed, 800 prisoners, and a great number of wounded, the remainder of his forces having fled towards the frontiers. On our side we have lost, in killed and wounded 800 men. The Spanish government has raised a loan of 15 millions of dollars, French stock. Three millions of this sum has been employed in equipping men of war.

"In Barcelona 600 seamen have been raised; and it is calculated that in the different sea ports about 12.000 more can be obtained.

"A frigate of 50 guns, called the Iberia, has been launched at Ferrol; and this vessel, with others, will shortly be equipped, to reinforce the navy of Puerto Cabello, to which the sloop of war lately arrived here will be added.

"Two ships of the line, and four frigates, will shortly sail from Ferrol for Lima, to restore the authority of the Spanish nation in that quarter."

The brig Fame, Bow, 16 days from New York arrived on Wednesday afternoon; by which we received our regular files of papers to the 18th ult. The following are extracts.

NEW YORK, Dec 16.

The bill *authorising an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy*, was reported, ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, and passed without a division or a dissenting voice, and ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence, the same day.

By an arrival at Charleston, from San Juan, (P. R.) accounts have been received that a king's packet from Cadiz to Havana, was captured near Porto Rico, by a Columbian brig of war. The captain and several of the crew of the packet were killed, the remainder had arrived at San Juan. The packet and ten sail of vessels left Cadiz, under convoy of a Spanish frigate bound to Vera Cruz; left the convoy off St. Juan. The frigate was loaded with arms, ammunition and troops, destined for the relief of the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, Vera Cruz. No recent captures of American vessels by pirates, either from Cuba or Porto Rico.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 12.

Don Jose Manuel Zozaya was presented yesterday, by the secretary of state, to the president of the United States, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Mexico. He was accompanied by colonel Don Jose Anastasio Torrens, secretary of the legation, who was also presented to the president by the secretary of state.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Porto Rico Expedition.—The house resumed the consideration of the following resolution, yesterday submitted by Mr. Colden.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house such information as he may possess, with regard to any hostile expedition which may have been prepared in the United States, and sailed from thence, within the present year, against the territory or dependency of any power in amity with the United States; and to inform this house whether any measures have been taken to bring to condign punishment persons who may have been concerned in such expedition, contrary to the laws of the United States.

Mr. Little moved to strike out all that part of the resolution which follows the word "States," in the 7th line, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"And inform this house what amendments to the existing laws are necessary to punish persons who may have been concerned in such expedition."

Mr. Colden said he had no objection to this amendment, as he understood it, though for his own part he believed that the existing laws were competent to the purpose of punishing this offence against the public peace. It was punishable by law, by imprisonment, not exceeding three years, and also by fine. It appeared proper, Mr. C. said, that he should ask the attention of the house for a few minutes, whilst he explained the considerations which had induced him to propose this resolution. It was well understood, he presumed, that it had reference to an expedition, said to have been fitted out from our ports against the dependency of a country with which we are in amity. He meant, the expedition against the island of Porto Rico.—Although we have no further information on the subject than what is derived from the newspapers, he believed the information was of that sort to justify the proposition now on the table. In regard to this subject, Mr. C. said there had been various reports: It had been stated that a considerable hostile expedition had been fitted out from our shores—partly, it was said, from the port of Philadelphia; in part from the port of Baltimore, and in part from New York. The accounts of it were contradictory, but all agreed in this: that such an expedition had departed from this country. It appeared to him, there were some considerations connected with this expedition, which deserved the consideration of the house. It must be recollected by all, that, not long since, the United States had taken possession of one of the dependencies of this very power, viz. Amelia Island. Our justification for doing so, was, that it was a harbor for pirates or a place where expeditions were fitted out, without the interference of the government of Spain to prevent it. It was not long since, moreover, we had made applications to Spain and to her colonial government of Cuba, remonstrating to that power, that she has not done her duty to us and to the world, inasmuch as she has not restrained the enterprises of individuals from her ports; and it was a remarkable circumstance that at the very time this expedition was fitted out to wrest from the mother country this dependency of Porto Rico, we had a negotiator there remonstrating with the governor of that dependency in strong terms, but with a courtesy and propriety of manner which did honor to the naval character (capt. Spence) who conducted the negotiation, against the unlawful expeditions, fitted from that port to cruise on the high seas Another singular circumstance, Mr. C. said, was worthy notice: that one of the persons at the head of this hostile expedition, he who signed his name as secretary of state, was a gentleman, who, not very long ago, was a diplomatic agent of this government to the territories of that government of which Porto Rico was a dependency. Mr. Colden said it was not his intention, by this resolution, to cast censure on any one. We do know, said he, that expeditions may be fitted out from our ports without our government having knowledge of the fact, or the means of preventing it. It was quite probable the president might answer, that he had no information on the subject; or if he did not he might tell the house that he has directed the proper officers to investigate the transaction in question. In either case, Mr. C. said he would be satisfied. His great object was to shew to other nations that, while we demand justice from them, we are not indifferent to the conduct of our own citizens.

Mr. C. on further reflection, and consulting members near him, *declined* assenting to the amendment proposed by Mr. Little; and the question being on agreeing to that agreement—

Mr. Condict objected to it as contemplating an alteration in the laws for the punishment of offenses already committed, thus giving to them an ex post facto operation.

Mr. Hill had another objection to the amendment. It was the first time, he said, he had ever heard it proposed to apply to the president for his opinion what laws congress ought to pass upon any subject.

Mr. Tracy objected to the amendment on the grounds taken by the two gentlemen who preceded him, and enlarged upon them.

Mr. Little said his reason for proposing any amendment to this resolution was, that he felt no disposition to give his assent to a resolution which called in question the conduct of the executive of the country in relation to an alleged violation of existing laws. He did not feel himself justified in voting for a declaration, in effect, that the proper authorities have refused or neglected to execute the laws of the Union.—His amendment was drawn up in haste, on the suggestion of the moment, and certainly not with the most distant idea of passing *ex post facto* laws. His object was, to devise laws to punish offences of this description that may be *hereafter* committed, if such laws do not now exist. If the gentleman would consent to strike out the latter clause, Mr. L. said he would waive his proposed amendment, leaving the question of law to be examined by the proper committees of this house.

Mr. L. then withdrew his amendment and moved to strike out the latter clause of the resolve, without proposing to substitute any thing for it.

Mr. Cooke said he hoped the house would not agree to strike out the latter clause of the resolution. It only proposed to enquire of the president whether any measures had been taken by the government to bring to punishment the persons, if any, who have been concerned in fitting out an expedition from our ports. If the president has been apprized of prosecutions having been set on foot against those persons, it will be unnecessary for this house to proceed further. But, suppose it should not be so, and

the president should tell the house he had received no information to justify a prosecution: the subject would then be fairly before the house, and it would take such measures to punish those who shall be guilty of violations of public peace as it should deem necessary. For his part, Mr. C. said, he could not perceive in this resolution any imputations against any body. All that was asked for was information. There was no imputation whatever against the president in the clause proposed to be stricken out; and he hoped the house would retain it and get all the information on the subject which the resolution calls for.

Mr. Wright did not approve of the idea of calling on the president to know what laws were to be passed, or what prosecutions had been instituted, in regard to this or any other matter. The proper course, he thought, would be, to refer these inquiries to the judiciary committee. It was the duty of the house to know what the laws of the country are, and not to go to the president for information on that head. Besides, to refer an enquiry of this sort to the executive would be to blend and confound its duties with those of the judiciary. Mr. W. protested against the idea of passing laws to punish those who have committed crimes not heretofore provided for. Every heart must revolt, he said, against a proposition of that sort. Even the Supreme Being would not inflict punishment for the disobedience of his law, if he had not previously communicated it. No law can be violated which has not pre-existed and been divulged. With regard to the description of offences against the laws of nations embraced in this resolution, Mr. W. said we had gone farther in our provisions to prevent and punish them than any other nation in the world. We feel as much indignation at them as any other people on earth, and we have gone as far to shew it.—The presumption, Mr. W. said, was that the executive had done its duty in this matter; and the house could find employment enough in the discharge of its duty, without calling on the executive to ask him whether he has done his duty. The presumption was, that the executive had done its duty, and the house had no right, without information to that effect, to suppose otherwise.

Mr. Rhea thought that this resolution went upon a strange principle. It presumed in the first place that a certain fact had occurred: it then presumed that the president knew of that fact; and it further presumed that measure had not been adopted to punish the persons guilty of the presumed offence. If the executive was to be called upon by resolutions of this sort, bottomed upon hypothesis and uncertainty, the house would be involved in an endless labyrinth of difficulties. Mr. R. said he conceived it to be incumbent on the gentleman from New York to shew to the house what knowledge he himself has of the facts presumed. There ought to be some evidence for the house to go upon.—This house cannot know that the president has any information of such an expedition being carried on. Mr. R. concluded by repeating his call on Mr. Colden to give the house the personal knowledge which he possessed on this subject.

Mr. Little added a few words in favor of his motion to strike out the latter clause of the resolution; when

The question was taken on his motion, and decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution in its original shape, and decided in the affirmative, by a large majority.

From the Charleston Courier of October 2.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

We received yesterday, by the way of Savannah, and from a source of the highest respectability at Havanna, the following statement of the piratical proceedings in Cuba. The subject is of the highest interest, and the facts stated, entitled to the fullest credence. We hope they may meet the eyes of those whose bounden duty it is to guard our countrymen and our commerce, against such daring freebooters and murderers:—

To the Editor of the Courier.

Years have passed, and we have been patient spectators of piracies committed upon our flag, by the merciless bodies of men issuing from the ports of the island of Cuba, and training into their bloody career individuals of other nations—some by threats, and others by the thirst of lucre; and to such a pitch of impunity is the system carried, from the impotence and imbecility of the government of that island, that regular settlements, with fortifications, are now established: one in the neighbourhood of Cape Antonio, another upon Cayo Romano, in the Old Bahama Channel, whence, with Sugar-Key, for a look out, these barbarians issue, seizing upon every defenceless vessel, assassinating and torturing in a thousand ways, their unhappy crews, and plundering their valuable cargoes.—From these establishments boats are kept to look out, and warn if any danger. If a vessel of war appears, they skulk among the shoals and rocks where that vessel cannot follow, and a moment after they turn their backs, these marauders issue again to their horrid work. On the arrival of a prize, they notify the circumstance to the people inland—(captured vessels for weeks together are kept as depositaries of goods)—and such is the immorality of the inhabitants in general of that island, that, instead of being horrorstruck at such iniquity—instead of combining to root out an evil of such magnitude, this disgrace upon themselves and to humanity,—they hasten to the scene, with money in hand, and purchase the articles composing their cargoes.

Occupation, and a profitable one, is thus afforded to a variety of individuals. Carriers by land, boatmen, and almost every coasting vessel, are in their interest—the whole forming such a fearful band, that justice is foiled in every attempt to chastise them. They have become popular, and the petty governor of a district, or captain of an armed band, dare not interfere with their proceedings, nor indeed do they attempt it. From these governors, downwards, every individual shares more or less in the abominable profit of this unheard of traffic.

If such are the proceedings at a distance from the seat of government, what will be said of transactions under its very eye—transactions well known to the governor himself, and to the admiral, in as much as they form the constant theme of conversation in Havanna to great and small? Yet vessels of war lay at anchor idle in that harbour; there is no want of troops, both horse and foot; and to what are we to attribute this apathy? Merchant vessels, under the Spanish flag, are never molested by these marauders, and armed vessels observe, and appear to look with pleasure upon the capture at sea of vessels of other nations. These are well corroborated facts.

Amidst such barefaced doing, it was impossible that every vessel should arrive and discharge in safety. Accordingly some have been seized in their progress inward, and the stolen property discovered. But so far from that, property being restored, or the robbers consigned to the gallows, the former is generally consumed in expences, and the latter in a few days left at liberty to pursue their nefarious course. An alcade, or a judge, in whose hands the case is committed, receives a bribe proportioned to the favor he grants, and the matter is concluded.

These facts can be proved, at any time, from the expediente or process, which ought to exist in the public archives; and we will further add, that to such an extent is piracy carried throughout Cuba now, that its government cannot, dare not, put in down.

Are we then to be tame spectators of these enormities any longer? Our flag insulted—our citizens persecuted, tortured and assassinated, at the pleasure of these ruffians—and our property scattered to the winds?

An appeal to the court of Spain will be fruitless. In that court the immaculate authorities of Cuba will make themselves appear as spotless as the sun at noon day; nay, that all their energies have been exerted in the suppression of the practices, and they will lay the whole blame to the Columbian privateers—meanwhile these enormities will continue.

We have a shorter and much more effectual mode in our hands. Oliver Cromwell adopted it, and the English, in the affair of Nookta Sound, got redress by it.

Let armed ships be fitted out to seize upon every vessel belonging to the Havanna the proceeds to be sold for the benefit of our injured underwriters and citizens; and so continue until Mateo Garcia and others, well known to society, shall be delivered over the satisfaction of the laws, their property given up, and themselves to condign punishment.

Is proof wanting of these enormities upon which our government can act?—It will be found in the ample details in the protests of the survivors of the unhappy victims.

A SUFFERER BY PIRATES.

P. S.—The brig Vittoria, of London, a captured vessel, lays with impunity inside of the of the Colorados, as a store ship for upwards of six weeks. The coffee of this brig and other vessels having been offered in vain, *deliverable at sea*, the whole now finds its way to the port of Havanna, where it is deposited, taken out of the hogsheads, and in bags is introduced into the city in launches in open day, and sold at 20 dollars.

An information having been lodged against a part of this coffee, proceedings were instituted by an alcade, when a person of the name of Berrado came forward, and *swore* that the coffee was his, that he bought it from one Bernal, a respectable physician, who *swore* in his turn, that he had it from Montes de Oca, a respectable surgeon, and this last *swore* that *it grew upon his estate*, a place which *never has produced* fifty quintals of coffee to this day. It is thus that in Havanna justice is evaded.

A letter has been received in Charleston, of a recent date, from Havana, containing information, which may be of importance to Insurance Officers, and individual Underwriters in the United States. It asserts, that a plan had been entered into by certain individuals, of doubtful character, in that city, the object of which was to charter an American vessel for some port in this country; that she *was* to take on board two or three hundred bags of coffee, and some few other articles, and then obtain a clearance from the custom-house for double or treble the amount of cargo on board—after this was done, a few boxes, of convenient size, filled with old lead, double headed shot, and other *valuable metals*, were to be shipped on board as *specie dollars*—bills of lading were then to be signed, sealed, and forwarded in triplicate for insurance on an imaginary amount, to suit the avaricious views of these vile robbers—a coasting vessel is then hired with a competent crew, to follow the vessel out to sea, and to plunder her of every thing! The consequence is, the vessel either puts into some port in distress, or arrives at that of her destination, *robbed by pirates of all her cargo, specie and all!!* The sailors are ignorant of every thing; they all affirm that the vessel was attacked and robbed at sea, on the coast of Cuba, by a pirate—the agent for the shippers, who effects the ensurance, is equally ignorant of the deception. What then follows? Why, the unsuspecting underwriter, confiding in the honesty of the Havana merchant, is cruelly obliged to answer his bond; the plot, in all its parts, is executed to the full desire of the wretches who conceived it, and they escape with impunity exulting in their unlawful gains.—There is but too much reason to believe that the above is a plain matter of fact—let those who are interested in the different ports of the union look to it.

Gallant affair.—The Royal Gazette and Bahama Advertiser, of the 12th October, contains the following particulars of a gallant affair betwixt a sloop belonging to that place, and a piratical schooner, which the former succeeded in capturing:—

"On the night of the 1st inst. at half past 8, the sloop Eliza was lying at anchor in La Guayra, where a schooner brought up at a short distance, and without hailing, fired two shot at her—the sloop without loss of time, opened a heavy fire from her only gun, a 12 pounder carronade loaded with round and grape shot, supported by musketry; and after six rounds the slaughter on the schooner's deck must have been very great, as the cries of the wounded were hideous. The felucca now bore down between the schooner and the Eliza, with the evident intention of running along side and boarding, but the sloop averted their intention and running under her bow, boarded in an instant; the defence of the pirates was desperate,—the capt. and nine men were killed, and the remaining part of her crew, with the exception of four men, two of whom were severely wounded, jumped over board. She appeared to have been fully prepared for action. Shot were heating and the men armed with cutlasses, and a long knife in the left hand; part of our boarders were equipped with a cutlass, while others with fixed bayonet poured in their fire the moment they had boarded. So gallant an attack could not be performed without a severe loss on her side, and it is deeply to be lamented that two seamen were killed, and Mr. Nourse and six seamen severely wounded: Mr. N. through the arm by a iron ball from a musquetoon. The felucca had taken a French brig bound to Havana, and had disposed of her cargo; some cases of ribbands, muslins, &c. were found on board, and her water and provisions were nearly out. Thus a small sloop with only one gun and 25 men, in a few minutes beat off with great slaughter a schooner of 6 guns and about 40 men; and boarded and carried a felucca of 5 guns and 35 men. Perhaps in few actions of the kind has a greater degree of cool and determined gallantry been displayed."

It is stated in a Jamaica paper, that the flag of Columbia has been hoisted at Old Providence, San Andreas and the Corn Islands.

EXPEDITION TO ST. FE BY LAND.

The St Louis Enquirer inform us, that colonel Cooper has returned from his expedition to Santa Fé. They drove three loaded waggons from Boon's Lick into the town of Santa Fé.—They report that they had no difficulty in getting along, the country being open and level, and abounding with grass. In return for their merchandise, the party have brought back specie and some hundred mules. Five or six dozen of these animals were lost by falling into a herd of Buffaloe.

While at Santa Fé, a number of the party went out with the Spaniards on an expedition against the Camanche Indians, and a son of colonel Cooper was killed in the battle which ensued. They were all treated in the kindest manner by the people of Santa Fé.

Another expedition of sixty pack horses, &c. started from St. Louis sometime ago for the same destination.

Thus the enterprise of our western citizens has opened a channel direct to the sources of the precious metals, by which they already begin to flow in upon this section of the country. By the active prosecution of this internal trade with Mexico as well as that through the gulf, the U. States, and particularly the western country, will receive a greater supply of specie than has ever been possessed in the periods of our greatest prosperity. The event suggests a chain of reflections which we have not time to pursue.—Through the New York and Ohio canals, the Mississippi, and Missouri, and thence over land, the manufactures of New York and New England will find their way into the interior of the Mexican empire.

Anecdote of the Court.—When his majesty was in Edinburgh, and after he had held the levee, dressed, out of compliment to his northern subjects, "in the garb of Old Gaul," it became a matter of etiquette discussion, whether or not it would be proper to hold the drawing room in the same uniform of plaid and kilt.—The peeresses and other ladies held a council upon the subject, at which opinions ran almost universally against this mode of adorning the royal person. It was observed, however, that that lady H—— had said nothing, and as she has great influence, her judgment was solicited. "Why," replied she, "I am sorry, ladies, to differ so much from all your sentiments; but it does appear to me, that as his majesty is to stay so short a while with us, we ought certainly to see as much of him as we can!"